The People's Press.

Vol. XVII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 6, 1869. No. 42.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year $2 00
" 6 months, . . . 1 00
" 3 months, ... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Items.

Mexico has a population of nine million.

The raising of the Cashmere goat is receiving great attention in California.

Kansas claims to be receiving 1,000 new settlers a day.

Since January 1st, Toledo, Ohio, has exported 7,500,000 bushels of grain.

France and Russia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

An artesian well at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has reached a depth of 163 feet, 60 of which are through a solid rock.

Henry J. Raymond died worth $450,000; a little over $250,000 of which was in real estate and the balance in personal property.

The French Cable Company have applied to the Collector of Customs of the Plymouth District for permission to land the shore end free of duty.

A National Temperance Convention will commence in Chicago, Sept. 1st. All societies that sympathize with the movement are requested to send delegates.

The Peabody schools in Greenville, S C., will be opened on the 16th of August. Six or seven teachers are to be elected, with salaries ranging from $400 to $1,200.

The Secretary of the Treasury is perfecting a plan by which national banks can, at stated times during the year, exchange the securities on deposit for any other Government securities.

Louis Napoleon cannot sleep o'nights.—He is worried and anxious for the permanency of his throne. That his son will ever succeed him as Emperor, it is confidently stated by a correspondent of yesterday's New York *Herald*, he has not the shadow of an expectation.

The sixty-six hydraulic presses used in the Treasury Department for several years past in printing the national currency, have at last been disposed of, Secretary Boutwell having accepted the bid of H. H. Lorie, of Philadelphia, who secures them for old iron for about $10,000. The presses cost originally over $100,000.

The President has issued a proclamation designating the 13th of November as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Austin, Texas, last June, to the voters of that State. Also his proclamation ordering the election in Mississippi on the 30th of November, the fourth Tuesday. He submits the test and disfranchising clauses to separate vote.

The total quantity of land devoted to the growth of cotton throughout the whole of India does not exceed 8,500,000 acres. If this quantity of land was as productive in India as it is in the United States, it would yield something like four million bales, or half a bale per acre. But the yield is so much less than this that the extent of the imports from India in an average yield is not more than a million and a half bales of 394 pounds each.

BIG TREES IN TEXAS.—The large Courthouse of Navarro County is said to have been covered with shingles made from a single cedar tree four and a half feet in diameter. The oaks, pecans and cedars of that section of the country attain an immense size. A pecan tree in Navarro county, on the banks of the Trinity, measured twenty-three feet in circumference. The cedars are often more than 100 feet high, producing seven rail cuts, each 10 or 12 feet long, to one tree.—*Galveston News.*

The Methodist Church numbers 11,692 local churches, with 1,060,265 members, averaging 90 each. As both men and women vote on the question of lay delegation, the number of votes shows the extent of the interest excited. In 576 churches which have already voted, the whole number of votes is 32,233, averaging only 55 votes to each church, which is little more than half the average membership. As they are mostly central churches, it is probable that not more than one-third of the members vote at all. Those returned stand 23,615 for, to 8,518 against lay delegation—nearly three to one.

The United States Treasury Department has issued $50,000 in the new ten cent and $1,800 in the new fifteen cent fractional currency.

Philadelphia is to have a bigger musical jubilee than Boston has had, on July 4th, 1876—the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. A building will be erected in Fairmount Park, capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators and 12,000 performers.

It is believed that at the next session of Congress, legislation will be had in various ways upon the coolie question, and that one feature of it will be to enact a law rendering all contracts with foreigners made in foreign countries for labor, null and void on the arrival of the laborers in this country.

RAPID SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST.—The records of the General Land Office show that in twenty-four land offices in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, Montana and Utah, during the month of June, there were 800 cash entries of land, covering an area of 108,804 acres, and 1,375 homestead entries, covering 176,597 acres—making a total of 2,175 entries and 285,481 acres. During the quarter ending June 30 there were 2,191 cash entries, covering 316,900 acres, and 3,939 homesteads, covering 454,946 acres—making a total of 6,130 entries and 771,746 acres. The cash receipts for the quarter were over half a million dollars.

NIAGARA CRUMBLING IN.—A letter from Niagara Falls states: "The change in the Falls this spring is the greatest that has been witnessed probably by any one generation. In the Horse Shoe Fall, where the green water is seen, the rock has crumbled away to the depth of about thirty-five feet, on the side nearest Goat Island. The circular appearance of the Horse Shoe is now changed, and is more in the shape of a triangle than anything else. The American Fall has also met with some alteration, which old habitues notice this season; more particularly is it seen on the site toward Luna Island, and were a pointed projection of rock to give way, the appearance would change to that of a horse shoe. It is estimated by competent geologists that some 150 tons of rock must have given way from the horse shoe alone. The beauty of the falls is not in the least marred, but rather enhanced, and old habitues seem to like the falls this year much better than ever.

POETRY.

Fading Beauty.

The green is fading from each leaf,
The flowers die on the hill;
The whispering winds have almost hushed
The murmuring of the rill!
The sun that lit the earth with gold,
While sinking to its rest,
Has hung a crimson banner out,
To brighten up the West.

The song birds, too, have ceased to sing
Among the fading flowers,
And left a requiem sighing there
For Summer's dying hours!
And even nature seems to mourn,
To watch bright moments die—
Yet fading beauty lingers on
Each leaflet floating by.

How can they say the summer time
Is sweeter than the fall?
Oh! are not autumn's withered leaves
More beautiful than all?
And can the bright blush of the rose,
However soft and fair,
Be half so lovely as the touch
Of dying beauty there?

Oh! No—let others weep to see
The beauteous summer fade—
There is a sweeter charm for me
In autumn's mellow shade!
The withered flowers that droop and die—
Each sere and yellow leaf—
Seems but an emblem of this life,
So fading and so brief.

The flush must fade from every cheek,
The lustre from each eye,
And all things beautiful must fade,
For all were made to die!
The smile must leave the laughing lip,
And joyous hours depart,
For death's cold touch at last will chill
The fountain of the heart.

Miscellaneous.

The Baroness and Robbers.

In a pretty little village near Paris, but a considerable distance from the high road, was Baron R—— accustomed to spend the summer. His mansion, built on an eminence, was a spacious building, both within and without, and exhibited a good architecture, and it was about two hundred paces from the village.

Business obliged the Baron to take a journey of a few days. His wife but twenty years of age and very beautiful, remained at home. He took with him two of his servants and two others remained with the Baroness. No violations of the public security had ever been heard of in that part of the country, and as the Baroness did not belong to the timid portion of her sex, the idea of danger was far from entering her mind. The evening after the baron's departure, as she was stopping into bed, she heard an alarming noise in an apartment near her chamber. She called out but received no answer. The confusion increased every moment. She was at a loss to conceive what was the matter, and hastily putting on her garments, went to the door to discover the cause. A horrible sight presented itself. Her two servants half naked, were extended lifeless on the floor. The room was full of strange looking men; the Baroness' chambermaid was kneeling before one of them, and instead of the mercy she implored, she received the fatal stroke. No sooner did the door open than two barbarians, with drawn swords, rushed toward it. What woman, or even man, would not have been struck with the utmost terror, and given up life and everything as lost? A loud shriek of despair, a flight of a few paces, would probably have been the resort of many. The Baroness, however, conducted herself in a different manner.

"And you have come at last!" exclaimed she, in a tone of apparently heartfelt joy, and advancing toward her assailants with a haste that highly astonished them, they lowered their uplifted weapons.

"And you have come at last!" repeated she, "such visitors as you I have often wished to see."

"Wished," muttered one of the assailants, "what do you mean by that? But stay—I'll—

He had already raised his cutlass, but a comrade averted the stroke. "Stay a moment, brother," said he, "and let us hear what she would have."

"Nothing but what is your pleasure, brave comrades. You are men after my own heart, and neither you nor I shall ever have reason to repent it, if you will listen for two minutes to what I have to say."

"Speak! Speak!" cried the whole company.

"But be quick," added one of the fiercest, "for we shall not make much ceremony."

"Nevertheless, I hope you will grant me a hearing: for although I am the wife of one of the richest gentlemen in the country, the wife of the meanest beggar cannot be more unhappy than I am. My husband is one of the most jealous and niggardly fellows on the earth. I hate him, and it has long been the fervent wish of my heart to get clear of his clutches, and at the same time pay off old scores. All my servants were spies, and that fellow whose business you have done so completely, was the worst of all. I am scarcely twenty-one and I flatter myself far from ugly. If any of you choose to take me with you, I'll accompany you to the woods or the village alehouse. Nor shall any of you repent having spared my life. You are in a well-stored mansion, but it is impossible that you be acquainted with all its secret corners. These I will now show you, and if I don't make you richer by six thousand dollars, then serve me as you did my chambermaid."

Robbers of this kind, are certainly villains, but, nevertheless, men. The wholly unexpected tenderness of the Baroness, added to the more than ordinary beauty of the female, altogether produced a powerful effect on these men, whose hands were yet reeking with blood. They then all stepped aside, and consulted together in low tones for some minutes. The Baroness was left quite alone, but she betrayed not the least wish to escape.

"Let's dispatch her, and the game will be up." She, however, scarcely changed color, for the opposition of others did not escape her acute ear.

One, who was probably the captain of the banditti, now approached her. He asked her twice or thrice whether he might rely on what she said—whether she actually wished to be released from the tyranny of her husband, and to go with them—and whether she was willing to resign herself to one of them, to himself, for instance, during the peaceful days they could obtain. Having replied in the affirmative to all these questions—having not only suffered the warm embrace of the robber, but returned it—for what will not necessity excuse?—he at length said:

"Come along, then, and lead us around. The d——l trust you ladies of rank, but we will venture for once. But let me tell you, if you were twice as handsome as you are, this weapon should cleave your skull, the moment I saw the least disposition to betray us!"

"Then it will be safe enough, and if this were the only condition of my being put to death, I should outlive you all, and even the wandering Jew himself."

The Baroness smiled when she pronounced these words, and hastily caught the nearest lamp as if she were as eager as any of them to collect the plunder and be gone. She conducted the company through every apartment, opened every door, every drawer and every chest, assisted in packing up the valuables, looking with the utmost indifference at the mangled bodies; speaking with the familiarity of an old acquaintance to each one of the horrid troop, and assisting with delicate hands in the most laborious occupation.

Plate, money, jewels, were now collected together, and the captain of the banditti was about giving the order for marching, when his destined bride caught him by the arm. "Did I not tell you," said she, "that you should not repent making a friend of me, and sparing my life? You may, indeed, have anything you can find open, but it is a pity that you cannot come at places that are concealed. What! do you suppose that among coffers so full, there are not secret places? Look here and then you will be convinced to the contrary."

She pointed to a secret spring in the Baron's desk. They pressed upon it and out fell five bags of gold coin.

"Zounds!" cried the leader of the robbers, "now I see you are an incomparable woman, and I will keep you for this as a duchess."

"And, perhaps, better still," said she, laughing, "when I show you one thing more. I am well aware that you must have spies who informed you of the absence of my tyrant, but they did not tell you of the fifty thousand francs he received yesterday."

"Where are they?"

"O, safe enough, under a half dozen locks and bolts. You would certainly not have found them and the iron chest if it had not been for me. Come along, comrades, we have finished above stairs, now we will see what can be done underneath. Come along with me, I say, into the cellar."

They followed, but not without precaution. At the extrance of the cellar secured by a strong trap door, a man was placed as sentinel. She conducted the [illegible] vault at the farther end of the cellar, unlocked it, and in the [illegible] of the recess stood the chest she [illegible] "Here," said she, giving the captain a bunch of keys, "unlock it, [illegible] you can find as a wedding present, if you can obtain the consent of your comrades as readily as you obtained mine."

The robber tried one key after another but none would fit. He grew impatient and the baroness seemed to be still more so.

"Lend me them," said she, "I shall find the way sooner. Indeed if we do not make haste, the morning may overtake us. Ha! the reason that neither of us could not unlock it, is because I have the wrong bunch of keys, I will obtain another."

She went up stairs, and presently they heard her coming down, but she came slowly as if out of breath with the haste she had made.

"I've found them," cried she, at a distance. Then coming up to within about three paces of the man who stood at the entrance of the cellar, she sprang suddenly at the wretch, who was totally unprepared for such a move from such a quarter, and pushing him with all her might, sent him tumbling to the bottom of the stairs. This accomplished, she closed the trap door, bolted it, and thus had the whole company secured in the cellar. This was the work of a single moment. In the next she flew across the courtyard, and with a candle in her hand set fire to a detached pig sty. The watchmen in the neighboring village, perceiving the flames, instantly gave the alarm. In a few minutes the inhabitants were out of their beds and a crowd of farmers, with their servants, hastened to the mansion. The baroness waited for them at the gate of the court yard.

"A few of you," said she, "will be able to put out this fire and prevent it from spreading; but now provide yourselves with arms, which you will find in abundance at my husband's armory. Post yourselves at the avenues of the cellar, and suffer not one of the robbers and murderers to escape.

Her directions were obeyed, and not one of them escaped the punishment due to his crimes.

How Some People Make a Living.

In Paris not only are there breeders of "clean beasts and of beasts that are not clean, and of fowls and other things that creep upon the earth," but there are educators of squirrels, instructors of owls and canaries, professors of language for parrots, magpies and starlings, and of singing for chaffinches, goldfinches and nightingales. Moreover, all these people manage to live by the singular profession they have chosen. Take the case of the birds' singing-master, who earns quite as much as many professionals who teach singing to unfeathered bipeds. A bird that costs a few francs has its value more than quintupled after a course of lessons from one of these professors, who receive singing birds of every description as boarders, and superintend their musical education, or provide tutors for them at their own homes in the shape of perfectly trained warblers, which are shut up night and day with the pupil, whose vocal attainments are of an inferior order. Intelligent birds, after about six weeks' instruction, are able to sing two or three airs correctly, and in due course will become more or less accomplished tenors and sopranos. These feathered Mariés and Pattis are produced by contract for from five to ten francs each, according to the completeness of the musical education stipulated for. The terms for professors of their own species to instruct them at their own homes is [illegible] sixpence per week, with board [illegible]

A few years ago, the inhabitants of a particular street in Paris were attacked with an unaccountable irritation of the epidermis, which compelled them to scratch themselves from morn till night, no considerate duke of Argyle being there to take compassion on them. The result was that they scarified themselves bit by bit, and any one seeing them would have thought that leprosy at least had fallen on the quarter. An inquiry was instituted by the authorities, when it was discovered that the proximity of a certain Mademoiselle Rose, breeder of ants, for the sake of their eggs for fattening young pheasants, was the cause of the calamity. On the police visiting her establishment, they encountered a woman between forty and fifty years of age, and of a terrible aspect, her face and hands being as completely tanned as though they had undergone dressing at the hands of a skillful currier. This was the result of continuous attacks on the part of her ungrateful pupils, whose inroads upon her person had forced her to encase the rest of her body in buff leather. Thus protected, she slept at night surrounded by sacks full of her vivacious merchandise in perfect security, and seemed much astonished at the police visiting her establishment.

"How can any one venture to complain of these little insects?" remarked she.—"Why, I live in the very midst of them, and do not feel any the worse. Some one must have a spite against me, I am certain—the world is so wicked." Despite, however, of all she could urge, Mademoiselle Rose was obliged to transport her strange boarding establishment to a perfectly isolated building beyond the barrier, and in due course the cutaneous irritation experienced by the late neighbors was allayed.

Mademoiselle Rose had her correspondents in many of the departments of France, more especially in those where very large forests exist, and paid them at the rate of a couple of francs a day. Her aggregate daily consignments were about a half a score of large sacks, her profits on which amounted to thirty francs. She was proud of her trade, and maintained that she was the only person who thoroughly understood the fecundation of emmets, having long since made it her business to study the manners and customs of these insects. "I can make them," she used to say, "lay eggs at will, and produce ten times as many as they do in a wild state. To accomplish this I place them in a room where there is an iron stove kept heated red hot. I allow them to make their nests where they please, as it never does to interfere with them. They require great care, and the more attention you bestow upon them, the more money they bring you in. I sell their eggs to the chemists, and supply the Jardin des Plantes and most of the breeders of pheasants in the neighborhood of Paris with them. The young birds have a particular liking for this kind of food."

Not only has Paris its breeders of ants, but its breeders of "gentles" as well. The more than two thousand enthusiastic anglers, men and boys, which the city numbers, need a good deal of bait for their lines, and an old man, known as Pere Salin, found a way to supply it. The calling is anything but a clean one, although the manufacture was, so to say, self-working. All that was requisite, was to obtain a good supply of defunct domestic animals and store them away in an old loft until they were in a state of putrescence, when the gentles were collected and packed in tin cases, known as "culottes," for which a couple of francs each were charged, and by the sale of which our gentle merchant realized a profit of about fifteen francs a day in the height of the season. In the winter he turned his attention to rearing worms for nightingales—a first-rate business in its way, yielding an ample return on an insignificant capital; the Parisians who keep nightingales being mostly rich old women and quiet tradesmen, who pay well for the favorite food of their pets.—*All the Year Round.*

Day Without Nights.

Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird relates some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg 400 miles distant, in the morning; in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight, when it was as light as it is in England half an hour before sunset. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away, or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole; and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only three o'clock. The next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there were persons in the streets. The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where on the 21st of June, the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter time the sun disappears, and is not seen for weeks, then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in those latitudes with regard to hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

[From the N. C. Standard.]

Intermarriage Between the White and Colored Races Declared Unlawful.

In the case of the State vs. Hairston, Mr. Justice Reade yesterday delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court as follows:

The only question in the case is, whether the intermarriage of whites and blacks is lawful.

By our marriage act, "All marriages since 8th January, 1859, and all marriages in future between a white person and a free negro, or a free person of color, to the third generation, shall be void. Rev. Code, Chap 68, S. 7.

Late events, and the emancipation of the slaves, have made no alteration in our policy, or the sentiments of our people.—And lest it might be supposed that there was, or would be a change, the Legislature in 1866, re-enacted the marriage act. And thus the law stood at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution. The Constitution was adopted by a large popular vote, both whites and blacks voting. In the Constitution it is provided that, "the laws of North Carolina not repugnant to this Constitution or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered." Art. 4, S. 24.

It thus appears, that we have, not only the plain letter of the acts of the Legislature, but the sanction of the Constitution, that the intermarriage of whites and blacks is against public policy, and is unlawful.—And as this is a matter affecting the social and domestic relations, it is gratifying to know that the law has the sanction of both races. It is no discrimination of one race against the other, but applies equally to both. At the last term, in the case of the State vs. Underwood, 63, N. C. R. 99, we decided that the act forbidding persons of color to be witnesses, except against each other, was repealed by the Constitution, as being repugnant to its spirit, and inconsistent with our altered condition. But that was because there was a discrimination between the races in civil rights. Here there is no discrimination. The law operates upon both races alike; neither can marry the other; nor is it repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, nor subversive of civil rights, but is in consonance with both.

It was insisted that the Civil Rights Bill has declared a different policy, and has changed the law. It is not necessary that we should decide whether the operation of that bill ended with the cessation of our provisional relations with the United States, or whether it is operative now, for by its terms it has no application to the social relations. Its object was and its terms are, to declare equality between all citizens without regard to race or color in the matters of making business contracts, sueing in the Courts, giving evidence, acquiring property and protection of person and property. And this is nothing more than our own State Constitution has done. But neither the Civil Rights Bill, nor our State Constitution was intended to enforce social equality; but only civil and political rights. This is plain from the very terms; but, if the terms were doubtful, the policy of prohibiting the intermarriage of the two races is so well established, and the wishes of both races so well known, that we should not hesitate to declare the policy paramount to any doubtful construction.

The marriage relation is a peculiar and important one. The Court treat it as a civil contract, only in the sense that a contract—consent of parties—precedes it, and is essential to its validity, but when formed, it is more than a civil contract, it is a *relation*, an *institution*, affecting not merely the parties like business contracts, but the offspring particularly and society generally. And every State has always assumed to regulate it, to declare who are capable of contracting marriage, what shall be the duties and privileges, and how it shall be dissolved. These things have never been left to the discretion of individuals, but have been regulated by law. Among other things our marriage law declares that the white and colored races shall not intermarry. The pretended marriage in this case was, therefore, invalid, and the parties guilty of fornication and adultery.

Let this be certified, &c.

READE, J.

Speed on Railroads.

An English capitalist makes the following remarks upon the question of fast running on railroads:

"It is a question vital to the American people and their railway system—the subject of utilizing your railroads to the fullest extent, by running slow and frequent trains of freight at greatly reduced rates of shipment. You know, I suppose, that very many of your railways are in use not more than four hours out of the twenty-four. You know, that in geometrical progression, almost the cost of railway carriages increases with the rate of speed. It costs half as much to run a train at ten miles an hour as at twenty. The fuel, wear and tear, accidents, cost of rolling stock, make the differences. An engine to run forty miles an hour, as some of ours do, costs an extravagant sum of money. It must weigh sixty tons to insure safety. This sixty tons pulverizes the rails. The speed shakes the extravagant engine speedily to pieces.

We have found in England that no railway train pays anywhere in the kingdom which exceeds thirty miles an hour. The Royal Holyhead Mail, which makes a mile a minute, exclusive of stoppages, has to be subsidized extravagantly. The same applies to fast ships. Behold, only yesterday, the French steamer, Periere, built to outstrip the Scotia, puts back to Havre with her engine room full of dead men. High rate of speed! That was the matter. They destroyed your Collins line of vessels. But for the mail subsidy and the extraordinary competion in England between railways, we should not have a train to make over thirty miles an hour. Our island is hardly longer than the State of New York, but in this country, where you have so vast distances between your grain and cotton districts and the sea, the subject of low speed for the sake of cheap freights is of vital importance.

The idea of Mr. Koopmanshop, the great Chinese coolie agent, in visiting New York is to take a survey of the country, in order to form an opinion of its capacity for the employment of Chinese labor. If he receive encouragement, especially in the Southern States, he will undertake the importation of Chinamen on a huge scale. He will employ all available vessels, and his agents in China will be prepared to fill them with human freight as fast as they arrive. We may soon see the inserting of a Mongolian tide, which is capable of rising to any conceivable magnitude.—*N. Y. Times.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every de cription throughout the State, Office Goldsboro, N. C,

Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

The many ordinary comforts and blessings which we enjoy are so common, that, from this very fact, we fail to appreciate them to the full extent which they merit. Suppose, however, that the salubrious air of our region should become impregnated only for a season, with dangerous malaria, which, instead of imparting vigor to the frame should generate languor and disease in the system, and should we furthermore know of causes existing out of which this unwholesome condition of the atmosphere originated, public attention, we know, would be speedily and effectually aroused to the longer continuance of these pernicious influences. Steps would certainly be taken for their early and effectual removal. We contend that there may be influences at work, as hurtful to society and to government, as vitiated air would prove to our general physical health. Ignorance and vice are as dangerous to our social political atmosphere, as foul air would be to our physical well-being.

In a free government, like our own, it becomes an imperative necessity, therefore, that there should exist a wide-spread knowledge upon all of the issues in which the country becomes involved, dispelling the pestilential vapors, arising from a want of intelligence in regard to the great principles of popular rights and self-government. It so happens that by the "logic of events" the Southern portion of our Republic, in which our lot is cast, has this element of ignorance in excess of any of the other divisions. Wise and stable legislation, may, therefore, be rendered more difficult than heretofore, and our social comfort and business prosperity depend, in large measure, as we have repeatedly endeavored to prove, upon the wisdom and stability of our laws and ordinances.—There seems to be an ebb and flow of popular sentiment under our free institutions, which may, perhaps, be necessary to preserve their purity, but which should be held under greater restraint, to save our every interest from being submerged by the great wave of popular discontent bursting through the restraining barriers of statutes or constitutional law. As proof of this mutability, we would wish to draw public attention to only one solitary instance.

Who could have supposed that, in comparatively so short a period after the slogan cry raised by "Old Hickory," of "down with the banks," presaging their downfall, and speedily thereafter doing its work of destruction, the whole country should again be dotted over with monetary institutions under the control of the Federal government, and no one daring to deny that they have subserved a highly important end.

We never could believe, from all the reasoning which it was within our power to bring to bear upon the subject, from the day of that warfare up to the present time, that a country so vast in extent as our own could carry on its various operations, commercial, mercantile and industrial, solely upon a metallic basis, nor conveniently with a system of independent state banks scattered over the land. England, if we have read aright, owes almost her very existence, and certainly her eminent world-wide prosperity, to the solid and stable character of her mammoth bank. Every interest within her vast realm, is indissolubly connected and under the control of this gigantic corporation. And, singularly enough, although making huge loans to the government during times of war, when to avert universal bankruptcy seemed next to impossible, this great corporation has safely weathered the storm, and saved the English nation from the fell disasters of financial ruin. Our operations in a national point of view, are fully equal to those of Great Britain. Taking her experience as a guide, we hold that the same general principles of utility and necessity are involved in the establishment and maintenance of our national Banks, for upholding the country's credit, and carrying through the commercial and varied interests of the government. It proved a financial scheme, admirably adapted to aid the nation during a time of great distress and danger; and, furthermore, it has secured to the people a uniform currency at all points. The same bill will pass as readily amongst the lumbermen of Maine, the cotton factor in Memphis, the merchant in New Orleans, or among the gold miners of distant California. To preserve the character and value of this money unimpaired, is a most important consideration to employer and employed, to both the rich and the poor. Our every effort as upholders of national and individual credit and responsibility, must be directed to maintain the country's solvency. Should this be destroyed, each and every interest of our whole people will be buried in the common grave of financial ruin.

It really seems to us, occasionally, as if wonders would never cease. New developments strike the mind with astonishment, and make us pause and reflect.—The latest novelty which has fallen under our notice, is a decision rendered by the Circuit Court of Minnesota. It directly affects the interests of a resident of North Carolina, one of our own eminent citizens, the Hon. I. G. Lash.

According to the rendering of this Court, a point is decided, which for all we know to the contrary, may, perhaps, be law, but it is certainly justice in an eclipse, her bright and pure face being darkened and obscured. Viewing and arguing the case upon general principles, it might seem as if high legal tribunals were playing the game of "open and shut," or "now we see it, and now we don't." Mr. Lash, according to the dictum of the Hon. Court, was an alien enemy during the war, and has, therefore, no right to regain property of which he has been dispossessed, not by the Government on plea of military necessity, but of real estate or money owing therefor, by the tenant, and in the possession of private parties merely. In other words, it amounts to an interference on the part of a government, against the performance of a stipulated contract in the lease and sale of real estate or money to to be paid therefor. Now, upon what ground is the plea of non-performance based? Upon the very astounding assumption that Mr. Lash was an alien enemy. A non-resident we freely concede him to have been; for he, or any other man, would find it matter of extreme difficulty to domicil at the same time in two distinct and separate States of this Union. His fealty to the established government, however, has not been called into question; he never wavered in his allegiance for one moment. If the authorities at Washington suffered North Carolina and other Southern States quietly to arm and equip themselves for an unsuccessful onslaught upon the national jurisdiction, he contributed nothing to the movement but remonstrance and denunciation from the commencement to the close of hostilities. And can it be possible that a great and a just government, that has in repeated instances rescued a merely naturalized citizen from the authorities of his native land, when temporarily sojourning there, or pressed the claims for spoliation of private property by foreign nations, should thus deport itself against one who is native born, and has proved himself as true as steel in his nationality? We think not, unless all precedent and the anterior and commendable policy of the government, which more than aught else gave us character and reputation abroad, be rudely thrust aside. If restitution of the property held be attended with hardship to the present occupants, let there be pay and compensatory damage to the full value thereof, from the national treasury out of the fund created by the sale of captured or abandoned property to which the proceeds of these sales must have gone in liquidation of a debt as justly and as righteously due as any obligation which the Federal Government has ever assumed from its very commencement up to the present hour. Let not injustice in this or any other case, stain the robe of national honor.

Salem Female Academy.

Not in a boastful spirit, but as evidences of the increased pecuniary resources of the Southern country, and of the continued hold upon public confidence by the Salem School, do we note the arrival of new and old scholars promptly with the opening of the session.

The new pianos, one of which was selected by the professor of music, Mr. Lineback, during his trip North to participate as one of the performers in the great Boston Jubilee, are truly wonderful specimens of mechanical skill and beauty, combining a sweetness and power of tone, which have thrown our musical connoissours into ecstacies. The introduction of these additional instruments, shows a decided disposition on the part of the worthy principal, who ranks high as a scientific musician, to spare no expense in this important department of female accomplishment.

The session opens with flattering auspices. A very large proportion of the pupils of this institution are the daughters of those who had enjoyed its advantages and are familiar with its rules, regulations and administration, as former scholars. This, to our mind, is the strongest recommendation that could be desired. It evidences an appreciation of the excellence of the institution by those best qualified to judge of its merits.

As a citizen, we, of course, feel a deep interest in the continued prosperity of the school. Our attention has been drawn to malicious and unfounded reports which have been put into circulation by parties governed solely by a selfish desire to impair its prosperous condition by creating unfounded prejudice, based upon absurd, artful and gross falsehoods. The boarding department is, to our certain knowledge, more efficiently and energetically and satisfactorily conducted than at any previous time, the table being liberally supplied with wholesome and well-prepared food.

Widely known throughout the South, the school has kept pace with the increased demands of the day for the liberal culture of the female mind, and those habits of order, self-dependence and economy, more than ever needed by the ladies of the South, since the destruction of our labor system, and especially of the household arrangements of Southern homes.—The managers are by no means satisfied to rely solely upon the high antecedent character which this School has enjoyed since its foundation, very many years since. All modern improvements known to be such, in text books, instruments or aught else which comes under notice, are introduced regardless of expense involved.

We have penned these remarks without solicitation on the part of any one connected with the management of the school—not with a wish to derogate from the character of seminaries of learning elsewhere, but because we would not willingly, without contributing whatever we may be enabled to bring to its aid, suffer the justly acquired reputation of an institution, venerable on account of its age and its usefulness, to be ruthlessly [illegible] by the tongue of slander and of [illegible]. It has been justly celebrated dur[illegible] past career for successful effort in [illegible] semination of knowlenge and religion among the fair women of our Southern land. It has outlived slander and malice levelled at it heretofore by libellous tongues, and will, we hesitate not to predict, continue to hold on in a new and continued career of that prosperity which it has had the good fortune to enjoy for so long a term of years through all the trying vicissitudes which have fallen to its lot.

Potato Crop.

If old Ireland should happen to be again smitten with a blight of this great nation-staple, they may rest easy. Western North Carolina can send forward a large amount of her surplus crop. The tubers of the plant grown this season are exceedingly large and fine, and the yield is good. Occasionally we hear some complaint of rot, but proper storage and assorting will, we trust, prove safe guards against any serious loss from this cause. The Goodrich and Peach Blow varieties, of which we made mention to our readers at the time of planting, with a promise to refer to them again after they should have come to maturity, have been harvested and proved entirely satisfactory as to both yield, size and quality. Dr. Wheeler, we are informed, has raised a crop of over five hundred bushels. Is it the manufacture of the Cincinatti potable that yo are after, Doctor.

Oats.

The rain which has fallen during the week, has come in good time to invigorate our growing crops. There can be no doubt, that we are getting back into the good old fashioned times of peace and plenty. From the window of our room we can count ten huge oat-stacks raised by one of our citizens, who, to the best of our knowledge, is not engaged very largely in farming operations at present. If this be an indication of the yield of oats generally through the country, we think there will be much more than enough for home consumption.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—We are pleased to see opposition to the extreme proscriptive measures of the Republican party manifesting itself everywhere, more and more. We hear now of Conservative Republican candidates for Governor in Mississippi and Tennessee, standing upon the WALKER platform of Virginia, advocating universal amnesty and universal suffrage. This is certainly one step in the right direction; in our humble opinion, twelve months hence, political changes in Western North Carolina will become so apparent and powerful as to throw the ballance of power largely in favor of the Conservative element.

Eclipse of the Sun, Saturday evening 2 o'clock 42 minutes in the afternoon.

The nearest points where the eclipse will be total, is Lexington, Mocksville, Boon and Wilkesboro.

All persons, who make observations, are requested to forward their reports together with the errors of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO OBSERVE THE ECLIPSE.—Take a large card with a small round hole in the centre, and hold it against the sun's rays, so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pavement, wall or other dark and smooth surface. In the midst of the shadow there will be a true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be studied in its progress without straining the eyes, and without smutting the face or hands with smoked glass. This simple process was suggested by the familiar circumstance that the light spot in the shadows, during a solar eclipse, takes the shape of the luminous portion of the sun's disc; and the perforated card has been used with perfect success.

Griffin, the engineer by whose carelessness the recent Erie Railroad disaster occurred, killing ten persons, has been admitted to $6,000 bail.

A Relic of Andrew Jackson---Old Hickory's Brandy Bottle.

There is in possession of Col. Robert S. Swords, of this city, a relic of the old Democratic war horse, Andrew Jackson, which is well worth description. It is an old fashioned square cut glass decanter.—On one side it bears the inscription 1829. Andrew Jackson to Col. John A. Stewart, U. S. A. On the opposite side appears C. M. Standard to Col. R. S. Swords. It was presented by the President to his intimate friend Col. Standard, who was also the intimate friend of General Scott, and was present with the latter at the historic Lundy's Lane fight, and wounded there. The gallant Colonel died at the White House in Washington during General Jackson's presidency. Colonel Swords married a daughter of Col. Standard, and his bottle was presented to him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. M. Standard. The letters of the inscription are in handsome German text. It bears the name of Old Hickory's brandy bottle. Col. Swords however, keeps it always filled with pure old rye. He delights in producing it whenever a Democrat of the Jackson school comes along.—*Newark Journal.*

Remarkable Accident---Disastrous Effects.

A letter received at Louisville from Princeton, Ky., speaks of a fearful accident which occurred on the 20th. A man named Boot Crow was hauling upon a wagon two immense mill stones, one of which weighed 2850 pounds. While passing along the side of a high hill the heaviest stone rolled from the wagon and down the declivity with great velocity, crushing small trees and shrubbery in its course.—The house of a farmer named Darwell was situated at the foot of the hill. The mill stone went crushing through a fence and into the yard of the farmer's house, where were a number of bee-hives. In the yard were playing a bevy of children. The bee-hives were upset, and the bees in the confusion lighted upon the children, stinging every one of them in a frightful manner. The progress of the great stone was not impeded in the least by its collision with the hives, and went bounding into a stock pasture beyond the house. It dashed into a herd of calves and horses, killing two of the former and one of the latter almost instantly. The children in the yard had been completely covered with the bees, and each one was stung by them until their persons were entirely covered with white swellings. One of them died a few hours after the terrible occurrence, and two others are entirely speechless and blind. They can hardly recover.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—On Wednesday five thousand negro insurgents attacked Puerto Principe and raided the city. Four hundred Spanish troops attacked them and after a severe struggle the insurgents retired in good order having captured and destroyed provisions valued at fifty thousand dollars. The Spaniards lost eleven killed and the insurgents left 34 wounded in the town.

The Patriot detachments are destroying fortified plantations. They defeated the Spanish Colonel Camara, wounding him and compelling his forces to retreat.

The negro raid on Puerto Principe enabled many Cubans to escape from the Spaniards.

Some captured correspondence has lead to further confiscations.

Moore troops are demanded for the interior where the Insurgents are increasing in numbers and activity.

The following was transmitted over the French cable July 29.

PARIS, 8:45 A. M.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington:

The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, at Washington: "I am highly gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph which unites France with the United States by sending to you the expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States."

NAPOLEON.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French:

"I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communications, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend.

U. S. GRANT."

A grand ball in honor of Mr. Peabody, takes place at White Sulphur Springs, August 11.

STATE NEWS.

The Convention of Superior Court Clerks which was called to meet in Raleigh, August 3d, has been postponed until the 10th.

We learn from the Salisbury *Examiner*, that a Mr. Turner, Deputy Sheriff of Catawba County, was thrown from his horse one day last week and killed. It seems that his foot hung in the stirrup, and in this manner he was dragged a considerable distance, breaking his neck, knocking off his nose, and breaking his arm in two places.

We learn that the Supreme Court has decided in the case of Martin *vs.* McMillan, that a note given by an agent of the late Confederacy, for mules purchased in the military service, is founded on an illegal consideration, and no judgment can be rendered thereon.—*Old North State.*

A VETERAN IN REGIMENTALS.—At a school exhibition in Lenoir county, a day or two ago, Mr. Curtis Philips, a veteran of the war of 1812 attended, dressed in full regimentals. The uniform of this old soldier was formed of cotton goods, spun, wove and made for him in the year mentioned, by his mother, and was in a wonderful state of preservation, being white, whole and apparently new. It was the regular dress uniform of his regiment from North Carolina.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

A horse attached to a rockaway containing a gentleman and two children, ran away near Hillsboro' a few days ago, and jumped from a stone embankment 18 feet from the ground. Fortunately the gearing broke and left the buggy standing on the brink of the wall, the horse lighting on his feet, and receiving no injury.

The Standard man is after C. L. Harris Holden's Superintendent of Public works, with a sharp stick because he saw fit to act as State proxy in the meeting of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and to appoint the directors upon the part of the State, which right the Standard claims is alone the Governor's, and says that it is evident that Mr. Harris is being used by certain parties to gain their private end.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

It further says: "We call the attention of Republicans throughout the State to Mr. HARRIS' conduct which tends, perhaps is even designed, to create a breach in the Republican party. Every true Republican will disapprove of the course of the Superintendent of Public Works. It may be of interest to know that Mr. HARRIS will not succeed in his attempts, and that the Executive will sustain its authority."

We learn that Messrs. Windsor & Murray have commenced arrangements for working the Blacklead Mines, situated some six miles north-west of Raleigh. The operatives have been engaged in cleaning off the earth and gathering up the scattered lead about the mill, and getting timbers for rebuilding the dam on Mining Creek. A corps of miners will soon be employed in getting out and preparing the lead on an extensive scale.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A passenger train on the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, near Clarksvill, Tenn., fell through a bridge over Budd's Creek, on the 28th July. The train with the exception of one car, was destroyed by fire. Five or six were killed and thirty badly wounded. Many of the sufferers were from New Orleans and the Southern States.

Statesville American.

GENERAL NEWS.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Several rows in which pistols were freely used occurred during the election. None killed. The city goes Democratic by six thousand majority, and the State probably by fifty thousand. The Republicans claim from fifteen to twenty members of the Legislature.

Saxony.

DRESDEN, Aug. 3.—Three hundred men were killed outright in a Colliery accident in the mountains near this city.

Gold opened in New York on August 3d at 35¼ and closed at 35¼.

North Carolina Bonds opened in New York on same day at 58½ for old and 51½ for new.

Cotton opened in New York on yesterday at 33½, and closed steady.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The increasing number of counterfeit notes, as well as the professional experts who pass the same with plausible and perfect facility, should cause people to look sharp when money is either presented to them to be changed or in payment for a purchase. There has been put in circulation, within a few days, a well executed counterfeit $20 note, copied after the treasury issue, and well calculated to deceive. A large number of counterfeits of the various denominations of fractional currency are also afloat, and too much precaution cannot be used to guard against them.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

NEW GREENBACK DOLLARS.—The Treasury Department, it is stated, will soon issue new United States notes of the denomination of one dollar, the plates for which are now being engraved. Upon the new notes the bust of Washington will be substituted for the vignette of Chief Justice Chase. This is in accordance with an act of Congress which prohibits the likeness of any person now living from being on the face of the national currency.

They know how to do great jobs with wondrous celerity out West. A few days since it was determined to change the guage of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, so as to make it correspond with that of other roads. Thirteen hundred and fifty men were assigned to the task, and the work was done without delay of a single train. That will do.

Under a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockbridge Co., Va., the Commissioners sold on the 29th ult., by auction, the Rockbridge Baths, with all the improvements and thirty-three acres of ground attached, for $15,999, to Col. M. G. Harman. Also, the "Trevey" farm adjoining the above (the buildings on which are now being used by the proprietors of the Springs,) containing eighty-two acres, was knocked off at $86 per acre to Mr. Samuel F. Jordon, of Charlottesville.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—Wade Bolton, who was shot some days since by Dr. Dickens, is dead. He bequeathed a hundred thousand dollars to charitable purposes, including ten thousand for Stonewall Jackson's widow, and fifty acres of land to each of his (Bolton's) former slaves.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—According to the latest returns it appears that the vote at the recent election in Virginia was as follows:

Walker, 119,492; Wells, 101,291, giving Walker a majority of 18,201. The registration was white, 144,545; colored, 118,708, so that Walker's vote was 25,053, or 18 per cent. less than the colored registration. The votes on the clauses of the constitution were as follows: The disfranchising clause—against, 124,361; for, 84,404—majority against, 39,957. The Test Oath clause—against, 124,106; for, 83,114—majority against, 40,992. From this it will be seen that 18,000 persons who voted for Wells did not vote for the objectionable clauses, and of these about 5,000 voted against them.—*Wil. Star.*

There are now in the Philadelphia county prison, five persons under sentence of death.

Hurricane in India.

The second of the two hurricanes which visited Bengal—on the 16th of May and the 9th of June—was very destructive, but far inferior in violence to the terrible storms of 1864 and 1867. The plantains and the pan leaf, which is chewed with the betel nut, were ruined, but the other crops escaped. At Calcutta business was entirely suspended. Few merchants were able to reach their places of business, and those who did found themselves minus their native employees.

The roof of the Lock Hospital fell in, killing two women and wounding nine others. Trees were blown down, brick houses were injured, and huts were generally leveled with the ground wherever they were not sheltered. The shipping rode out with few casualties, but cargo boats were swept away, and some lives must have been lost. In the country the huts of the peasantry were blown down in all directions, except where they were protected by thick trees. No news of shipping disasters had come in when the mail left. One paper asserts that ten thousand lives were lost by the first cyclone—that of May 16.

FEARFUL STORM.—A severe hail-storm visited the Southern portion of Burr Oak Prairie, Wisconsin, on the 6th instant.—The track of the storm was about half a mile wide, and within it scarcely a green thing is left standing. Some of the grain was literally pounded into the earth. A Mr. Toynee had a rye field containing 40 acres, and not a spear or blade is left standing. Other fields are in the same condition. Hardly a pane of glass was left whole in any house within the limits of the storm. The oak grubs and saplings had their leaves and a great part of their bark whipped off.

RHEUMATISM CURED BY LIGHTNING.—A serious thunder-storm occurred in Nashville on Friday. Two shanties were struck by lightning, thirty or forty workmen therein being severely shocked. In one shanty there was a man that had been afflicted with rheumatism for several weeks past, and an hour after the shock he got up a well man, and said that he was entirely relieved from all pain, and felt as well as ever he did in his life.

In the lower part of New-Orleans are a few Malay families who preserve the customs and retain the superstitions of their native land. They bury their dead at night, and, like the American Indian, slaughter upon the grave some animal the deceased loved in life. On Saturday, the 3d inst., a young girl died and was buried on Sunday night, in the old cemetery on Gentilly road. There being no priest of their religion here, the ceremony was performed by the oldest man of their country residing among them. He was clad in a long black robe, and preceded, on foot, the cortege which conveyed the remains to the grave. Arriving there the tomb was annointed and a fish and some cake placed in the vault. This was accompanied by a ceremony at once solemn and impressive. This over, a bird was killed and laid on the breast of the deceased, while all the friends and relatives passed by the coffin, each one laying their hands on the head and saying in their native tongue the simple word, farewell! No tears were shed. They do not view the transition of the soul an occasion of grief. The ceremony over, the family returned home accompanied by their friends, and fruit, and wine, and bread, is given to each in the name of the dead. By it they promise to preserve their constancy to each other, and by their love for the dead perpetuate their friendship.

BUFFALOES ON A RAILWAY TRACK.—A correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" writes from Sheridan, Kansas:

"Vast herds of buffalo graze along the line of the railroad, and are frequently seen from the cars, and not unfrequently so near that many are shot with rifles in the hands of passengers while the cars are in motion. Yesterday we saw thirty, by actual count, but about half a mile off.—We also saw several elk and antelope, and one wolfe, and dined on venison and buffalo steak. Sometimes a large herd has been surprised near the track by a train of cars. The shrieking of the whistle and the rushing of the train has produced such a panic of fear that the herd has rushed pell mell along, in the same direction with the train and at almost as great speed, thus affording splendid opportunity for shooting from the cars. In one case the engine killed several which were on the track.—Numerous carcasses are seen of the noble animals, which have been slaughtered and left to perish along the line of the road from Ellsworth to Sheridan. Sheridan has about one thousand inhabitants, principally transient tradesmen and hotel and boarding house keepers."

A COTTON FIELD DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—We find the annexed singular statement in the Columbus (Ga.) *Inquirer* of the 20th instant:

"Mr. James T. Holland told us yesterday that he thought until one of the late storms that he had suffered from 'bad luck' all that could be required of him, but one more lick, and that from the most unexpected direction, fell on him a few days ago in the shape of lightning. He says about one-half an acre of his best cotton, averaging nearly three feet high, was struck by lightning and the cotton and every living thing of whatever kind were killed as dead as December. He says the earth itself seems so paralyzed by the stroke that it has lost all its vegetating forever. Mr. Holland's plantation is only a few miles west of the city, in Lee county, Alabama, and singular as the fact stated is, he is too well known for any one to question its truth. Lightning rods in cotton fields would look queer."

Seven hundred and twenty-six deaths occurred in New York city, during the week ending the 17th. Of that number only one occurred by small-pox and one by the cholera. Cholera infantum killed one hundred and sixty-eight, and cholera morbus one hundred and fifteen.

THE LAMENTABLE FLOOD IN TEXAS—A CALL FOR AID.—We publish accounts of a terrible flood in Texas. It is the most disastrous that ever visited a new country. A vast amount of property has been swept away, and those who yesterday rejoiced in the possession of a competency to-day find themselves and their families in absolute want of the common necessaries of life. The Colorado and Brazos rivers have overflowed their banks, and the public squares in some of the chief towns were at last accounts ten feet under water. The loss of life, no doubt, has been fearful, but we are as yet without particulars in that respect. A call for aid is already raised in the Texan papers. Will it not be cordially responded to by the merchants and people of the North?—*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM TEXAS—INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT FLOOD.

The Austin papers contain the following:

A negro passed down the river during the freshet on a log. The last seen of him he was four miles below Austin, waving his hands.

At Webberville, the destruction is wide spread and complete. Most of the residents were in moderate circumstances; and all they had was in a few short hours swept away from them. As a general thing they saved little else than what they had on while escaping. Furniture, clothing, provisions, cows that furnished milk, and every species of movable property was destroyed. They were engaged in trying to make available what little was left in the houses in a damaged condition. In the large prairie there is not a rail left, fences are gone.

The flood on the prairie left the corn tops visible in most places, though in spots were out of sight. At the timber below the town a large mass of debris is to be seen. Lodged against the timber is a vast collection of rafts, drift wood, houses, dead cattle, and every other conceivable thing that can usually be found in the river bottoms. Rumors of people floating down stream on drift wood are rife. A dead negro man was found on Friday. The water was all over the Gilleland's prairie, between Rickett's and the creek. Decker's prairie was a large creek. Hornsby's prairie was under water. This was covered by farms.

At Austin City the bed of the river, from the mouth of Barton creek to Shoal, has entirely changed. The old bed has filled up, and the new channel runs where the old sand bar was. The island above the mouth of Shoal creek is now part of the main land. Whether there is any ford opposite the town is uncertain. The face of the river vally looks much changed. There is little to remind one of the old appearance.

A Wonderful Surgical Operation.

From the Chicago Times, July 23.

Probably the most notable surgical operation of the present century has lately been performed in this city, by Dr. G. D. Beebe.

The facts, as communicated by Dr. J. B. Childs, the husband of the patient, are that his wife had for some years suffered occasional inconvenience from a rupture, that while on a visit to this city from his residence at Lee Center, Ill., this rupture became strangulated, and through want of skill on the part of the physician first called the intestines were allowed to mortify. Dr. L. Dodge, who afterward saw the case, detected the true condition of the patient, and requested that a surgeon be sent for, and Dr. Beebe was accordingly summoned. It was decided upon examination that the only hope for the unfortunate woman lay in removing the portion of the intestine that had undergone decomposition. Dr. Beebe proceeded at once to perform this difficult and dangerous operation, and assisted by Drs Dodge, Mitchell and A. G. Beebe, he removed four feet six inches of intestines from the patient's body, which may now be seen preserved in alcohol in the Doctor's office.

Thirteen days have since elapsed, and astoundingly as it may seem, the good woman is able to be about the house, and is nearly well.

A NOBLE INSTANCE OF GENEROSITY.—A colored man in this city some eighteen years ago, bought his freedom from his master, and, working hard early and late, soon was able to buy his wife. He has been prospering since, and he now owns the finest livery and hack stand in the State. His fortune is estimated at about $50,000. His old master, who at the time of the evacuation of Richmond, was worth half a million, became ruined. The former slave, being apprised of the misfortunes of his old master, took him to his house and gave him everything he desired. Shortly after this the old man died. His funeral was a large and expensive one, and he was borne to a lot in the cemetery paid for by his old slave, who also paid for his funeral outlay. Over him was raised a handsome monument, paid for with the colored man's money. The widow of the deceased slave-owner lives in a house presented by the colored man, who also supplies her with every comfort.—*Richmond Journal.*

NAPOLEON'S DECLINING HEALTH.—Report is again busy about the failure of the health of Napoleon III. It is said that he had a fainting fit on the 27th of June; that he was very feeble during his late visit to Beauvais and the Camp of Chalons and that after the fainting fit mentioned he could not walk to the railway station, though the distance was short, and had to be supported by two persons. Death rarely comes inopportunely, the best time to die, being when one dies; but it would be hard on the Emperor were he to be taken away at a time when his life is of so much importance to his dynasty. What man could or would, do anything for Napoleon IV, were Napoleon III to be removed at this crisis in French affairs? The child would, it is almost certain, lose an imperial crown by the same occurrence that should remove a crown of thorns from his father's aching and anguished brow.—*Exchange.*

]From the Bristol News.]

The Cattle Disease.

For some days past a singularly strange and fatal disease has existed among the cattle about the town. In a very short period it has swept away at least fifty milch cows within the town and surroundings. The cattle that die are only those grazing upon the commons, and of these, only those grazing upon the Virginia side have died. Those grazing upon the Tennessee side, or that have been kept up, are in a healthy condition. Of those attacked we have not heard of a case that has recovered. The opinion has become settled that it is Texas Cattle Fever, and we are among those who are of that opinion. The facts are about these: In April there passed a lot of Texas cattle over the railroad to be grazed at some point in East Virginia. When they arrived in this place, they were very poor, weak and exhausted from being penned up in the cars without food. Here they were taken from the cars and herded upon the young grass, then springing up on Virginia Hill, and the open lots thereabouts, for several days. Several died, and their bones now bleach in the sun. They were not allowed to cross into Tennessee nor to wander into the country. No disease was noticeable among the native cattle until the recent hot weather, when it manifested itself among the cattle grazing on Virginia Hill and contiguous, up to the hour of writing, to prove very fatal. Those cattle kept in lots on the Virginia side, with nothing but an ordinary fence to separate them from those on the commons are healthy, not one of them being attacked, and it is noticed that no cattle take the disease except those grazing in the track of the Texas cattle, while all those grazing in their track die. These circumstances all point to Texas Fever.—For in the West, where it has prevailed to such an extent, the *Prairie Farmer*, one of the best agricultural papers published in the States, says: "Its existence in an animal in a latent state, so that no trace or symptom of it is apparent, and yet with such virulence as to cause the animal to impart to another animal that feeds along its trail days afterward, is a very mysterious and inexplicable thing. * * *

The fact that native cattle who have taken it from the Texan, do not communicate it to other native cattle, is an anomaly of a very puzzling character to all medical men." This bears out the now settled opinion as to the origin and character of this disease. In the West suits have been brought and damages recovered against parties bringing Texan cattle into the country and introducing this terrible plague. In Arkansas and Missouri the farmers frequently meet the drovers on the border with loaded guns and drawn swords to prevent the introduction of these cattle. Many of the Western States have passed prohibitory laws against their introduction, but we in Virginia have never before been troubled and have no laws to protect our people. We are anxious to know what became of these cattle, whether they are alive or not, if they stopped at other points on the road and if so has the disease manifested itself at these places. Let us hear from our exchanges East and West of us wherever they have been. [The disease has made its appearance at Abington.]

The Suez Canal.

One of the greatest events of this or any age will be the opening of the Suez canal, which will occur in October. It is now over twenty years since De Lesseps, the great French Engineer, and cousin to the Empress, first conceived the idea of cutting this canal, after watching the train of camels which in those days bore the merchandise of the East from the Red Sea to the Mediteranean. By his persistent efforts he had soon organized a company in Paris with a capital of $50,000,000, and within two years from entering on his project, he had the work under way. He secured from the Viceroy of Egypt the services of some 20,000 serfs, who have for small pay imperilled their lives in the burning sand of the Isthmus, and in its deadly miasma, until the work is now almost completed. It is to be from 96 to 147 feet wide, 26 feet deep, and will pass the largest ship ever built. It will cost when finished about $80,000,000. The Company are to have the revenues for ninety-nine years, by paying to the viceroy of Egypt 15 per cent. of them. At the end of that time the canal will go into the possession of the Egyptian government. The opening celebration in October, is expected to be an occasion of gorgeous festivities, most of the crowned heads of the old world participating in it.

QUICKEST TRIP ON RECORD.—The steamer "Ellen S. Terry," William H. Chapin, commander, left this city at 7 P. M., on the 13th for New York, and arrived at her wharf in this city at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, making the round trip in six days and ten hours, including the twenty-six hours in New York, for loading and unloading. This is the quickest route on record; and speaks well for the noble steamer and its agents. Merchants, business men and pleasure seekers should by all means avail themselves of the superior accommodations for both freight and passengers which are not surpassed by any line on the Southern coast. Passengers avoid the clouds of railroad dust, and the shippers have a low freight, with insurance rates reduced to ¼ of one per cent. Call on Whitford, Dill & Co., Newberne, or Murray, Ferris & Co., New York, agents for the above line. The "Terry" leaves for New York this evening. The Louisa Moore of the same line is expected next week.—*Newbern Times.*

TREES AND RAIN.—A sugar-grower in the Sandwich Islands, having suffered seriously from drought, resolved, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, to plant trees on the mountains adjoining his plantation.—Fifty thousand forest trees were set out in 1860, and at this time no inconvenience is experienced from lack of rain water. Cisterns holding 40,000 barrels of water have been constructed, and in this way, though there are no streams for irrigation, destructive droughts are insured against. A flourishing plantation has been formed on a dry plain, which without this expedient, would have been useless.

DEATH OF THE SLEEPING WOMAN, MISS SUSAN C. GODSEY.—Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, the sleeping wonder, died at her mother's home, some eight miles from Hickman, on Wednesday, 14th instant.

The history of Miss Godsey is well known to the public, a statement of her wonderful condition having been published extensively by the press of the United States. At the time of her death Miss Godsey was about twenty six years of age, and had been asleep, as described, about fourteen years. The existence of this wonderful case of coma, or preternatural disposition to sleep, has been doubted by many, but the fact is indisputable. Indeed, some twelve months ago Miss Godsey was taken to Nashville and other places for exhibition, but we understand many even of the physicians of Nashville looked upon the case with suspicion.

The history of the case is, briefly: When about twelve years of age she was taken with a severe chill and treated accordingly by her physicians. As her fever which followed her chill subsided, she fell in a deep sleep, in which condition she has remained ever since, except at intervals. It was her custom, at first, to awake regularly twice in twenty-four hours, and, singularly, within a few minutes of the same hours each day; but of later years she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered it an indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten, or perhaps fifteen minutes, and gradually drop off to sleep again. When asleep it was utterly impossible to arouse her.—She never complained of any bodily pain, though when asleep she was very nervous at times, and appeared to suffer considerably by the violent twitchings and jerkings of her muscles and limbs, and her hands clenched tightly as if enduring severe pain, but when awake she did not appear to suffer, except from a drowsy, gaping inclination and persistent effort to cleanse her throat of phlegm. She generally passed into sleep through a violent paroysm, which would last perhaps five minutes, and she would then sleep awhile as calmly and quietly as an infant. Miss Godsey was of medium size, and her limbs and muscles were well proportioned and developed, and grew considerably after her affliction.

Miss Godsey, on the day she died, indulged in a little prophesying, which we give as related for what it is worth. She said "the sun would be a total eclipse on the seventh of August, (this is remarkable; because parties assert that she could have had no knowledge that this was according to calculation,) "and that the sun would never shine as bright after that day." That this would indicate the end of the world, which was speedily approaching.—*Hickman (Ky.) Courier.*

The outrages on the Jews have been renewed in the Danubian principalities. On the 9th the government received from Vienna a copy of a telegram which Baron Rothschild had communicated to the English ambassador in that city, of which the following is an extract: "Our wives and our children are ill-treated by the soldiers of the prefect. Many of our co-religionists are drowned, and our hair is shaved off in a manner to disgrace us, and we are subjected to every sort of torture and violence by the agents of the government.—We are most rigorously questioned and persecuted."

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., August 6, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee, 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 wholesale, 2 25 retail.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 75 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 8 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 15 to 20 cents.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 80 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT, $1 25 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 85
Iron, Bar, ot, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 40 a 50 cts per bush. Wheat 15 to 20c. doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 8 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.

MONEY MARKET.

Bank of Cape Fear,	34
" Charlotte,	10
" Clarendon,	3
" Commerce,	16
" Fayetteville,	12
" Lexington, (old,)	2
" " (new,)	2
" " payable at Graham,	25
" North Carolina,	40
" Roxboro',	55
" Thomasville,	20
" Wadesboro',	30
" Washington,	3
" Yanceyville,	3
" Wilmington,	38
Commercial Bank Wilmington,	38
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	34
" " " " (new,)	34
Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co.,	7
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank,	40

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.
for sale at BLUM'S

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the tax payers of Forsyth County, that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county, their taxes for the year 1869:

At Sides' on Monday, August 23d, 1869.
At Hooksville School House, Tuesday, Aug. 24th.
At Old Town, on Wednesday, Aug. 25th,
At Brookstown, on Thursday, Aug. 26th
At Blackburn's School House, Friday, Aug. 27.
At Christian Sides,' on Saturday, Aug. 28th.
At Widow Sarah Clinard's, Jr., Monday, Aug. 30
At Henley Old Place, on Tuesday, Aug. 31st.
At V. W. Perry's, on Wednesday Sep. 1st
At Crim's ⋈ Roads, on Thursday, Sep 2
At Hardin Hairlips', on Friday Sep 3
At Branson Beeson's, on Saturday Sep 4
At Salem, on Thursday Sep 9
At Winston, Friday and Saturday,
Sep. 10th and 11th

When and where it is hoped that all will attend and pay their taxes, as I am compelled to have them.

I hold the tax book, furnished by the Clerk to the Court of Commissioners, ready for inspection.

All persons are requested to furnish me with a list of any one that has failed to list as the law requires.

The taxes are 35 cents for State, and 25 cts. for the county on the $100 valuation. Special tax is 42 7-12 on the $100. Poll, $1,05 State, 75 cts. county:—In all, on the Poll, $1,80, and $1,02 7-12 on the $100 valuation.

July 20th, 1869. M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

WINSTON
SALE ACADEMY,
WINSTON, FORSYTH CO., N. C.

The fall session of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in August, and continue without interruption for 20 weeks. The Board of Trustees are glad to inform the patrons of this School that they have secured the services of ROBERT T. GRAY, a graduate of "*Bingham School*," and of the "*University of Virginia*," who will endeavor to introduce into his School the strict discipline and thorough training of those well-known Institutions.

Young men prepared for any class of college.

The subjects taught in this School are the usual studies in English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the elements of Natural Science.

The following are the Rates of Tuition per session of twenty weeks.

Primary English Department,	$10
Adv'ced English " including Arithmetic	14
Ancient Languages, with higher Mathematics	18
Contingent Fee,	1

Tuition charged from time of entrance to close of session.

No deduction will be made on account of withdrawal or absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Good board can be had in the most respectable families of the town at from $10 to $12 per month.

R. GRAY, *Sec.* JOS. MASTEN, *President.*
July 9—tf.

UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100.

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.
July 9—5w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

July 30th, 1869. 1 m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, at Spring Term, 1869, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of George Spach, dec'd, on Saturday, the 28th day of August next, the valuable tract of Land on which the deceased resided, containing 177 acres more or less, about one half cleared, 12 acres of which is excellent meadow land, and about 40 acres of the woodlands are bottom, the other woods are good upland. It is in Forsyth County, adjoining J. M. Stafford, Alison Thomas and others, on both sides of South Fork Creek, well improved, good dwelling house and barn, and other necessary buildings. Well watered, excellent well and apple orchard; situated five miles south of Salem.

All persons wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to examine the premises for themselves. Persons wishing to see the lands will call on J. S. Spach, who lives near, or Simon Spach, who lives on the premises.

Terms, 12 months credit with bond and approved securities. Sale to be at 1 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 28, 1869. 41-tds.

NORTH AND SOUTH
LAND AGENCY.
BRANCH OFFICE SALEM, N. C.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR Lands, will do well to place them in the hands of this Agency for sale.

Farms, Mill Properties, Iron Works, Water Powers, and valuable property of all kinds, extensively advertised throughout the Northern and Eastern States.

HEGE BROTHERS, Agent.
Salem, July 30, 1869. 41-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.
Daily Cash Receipts, $20.000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates,

JOHN A VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., July 30, 1869. 41-tf

NO OLD STOCK AT CROSLAND'S.

Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee*.—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars*.—Green, Black and Mixed *Tea*.—Baker's Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar, (no pummace about this.) Salt.—Sugar Cured Hams.—Bacon, Cheese, Lard.—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers,—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds.—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye,—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts,—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles,—Powder, Shot, Caps,—Cream Tarter,—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Caststeele and Olive Soaps,—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26–3m

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA
STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM
NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE, " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD, " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the
BOOK-STORE.
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette, At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,
(as cheap as the cheapest,)
At BLUM'S:
HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.
For sale at BLUM'S.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.
The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ever offered to the public in this place.
sale by L. V. BLUM.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

JUST RECEIVED
AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts,	Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls,	Perfumery,
Threads,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found
GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo,	Spices
Madder,	Dye-Stuffs,
Soda,	Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety;

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES,*** and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND
MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,
One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.
At BLUM'S.

Real Estate Agency!

DO you wish to sell your land or other Real Estate property? If you do, apply to
HEGE BROTHERS.
30–3m.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,
LADIES PORT MONNAIES,
at the BOOKSTORE.

AT REASONABLE RATES

At the BOOKSTORE,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES:
Cap, Letter, Note, Billett,
plain and fancy.

Stereoscopic Views.

We invite particular attention to our lection of views. They contain some of the finest views in America, embracing
NIAGARA,
NEW YORK

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $1 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self In tructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869,

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and, Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers o. snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22– m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BLUMS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N. C., containing **115 Acres**, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50, For sale at the Bookstore.

PAPER WINDOW SHADES
AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.
A new supply at the BOOKSTORE.

DAMAR VARNISH
At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL
purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,
various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of **80 per cent.**

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT.
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS.
THOMPSON'S SEAS

All the above books are uniformly b muslin, gilt edges and gold border arou page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
Nineveh and its Story, pro.usely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	Bruin,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

Lost Lenore,	Hunter's Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupeds,	Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

SEASONABLE BOOKS!
Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.

Together with a full assortment of
BOOKS
FOR SUMMER READING.
CALL AT.....BLUM'S.

A Variety of Beautiful
PICTURE CARDS
Consisting of
BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK
&c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED
PICTURES,
Suitable for Framing, consisting of PORTRAITS,
GROUPS,
KITTENS,
LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES,
&c., &c., &c.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about that marvellous book, "THE GATES AJAR."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.
Sent by mail for $1 60.

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

For sale at BLUM'S

GET THE BEST
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

8000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12. 10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.
Harper's Magazine.

These three books are the *sum total of greatness; the Bible, Shakspeare and Webster's Royt Quarto.—Chicago Evening Journal.*

The NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies all competition—it leaves nothing to be desired. *J. H. Raymond, LL. D., President Vassar College.*

The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge.—*W. S. Clark, President Mass. Agricultural College.*

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary,* just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

"In many respects, this Dictionary is the most convenient ever published."—*Rochester Democrat.*

As a manual of reference, it is eminently fitted for use in families and Schools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"It is altogether the best Treasury of words *of its size* which the English language has ever possessed."—*Hartford Press.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM,
Springfield, Mass.

Capital New Books.

"Brick" Pomeroy.

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The first, entitled **SENSE,** is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE,** is a rich, comic book, full of stories and scrapes of the most laughable character. Both books are beautifully illustrated, and are having an immense sale wherever "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderful paper is known. Price, $1.50.

For sale at the Bookstore.

St. Elmo.

ONE of the best and most successful novels ever published. By Miss Augusta J. Evans. Price $2.00. Also new editions of this popular author's other novels, *Beaulah—Macaria.* Price $175.

For sale at the Bookstore.

The Art of Conversation,

WITH directions for Self-Culture. Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. A book of real merit and intrinsic worth. Price $1.50.

For sale at the Bookstore.

The White Guantlet.

ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Captain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.

For sale at the Bookstore.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Bayard Taylor; Baker's Great Basin of the Nile; Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia; The buried Cities of Campania, Herculaneum and Pompeii; Thousand Miles walk accross South America. &c., &c.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜
CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaleulate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868

HYMN BOOKS.

Moravian Hymn Books, in every style o binding.

Methodist Hymn Books, Pocket editions, plain and gilt:
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Brethren's (Dunker's) Hymns.
Baptist Psalmody and Psalmist.
Christian Harmony,
Harmonia Sacra.
Southern Harmony.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND ESTATE.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of
PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. ☞ N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's
Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos' Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CYPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills, Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios, Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge, Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips, Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders, Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates, German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red, Blue and Violet. David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.*
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books,
American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

CHROMOS.
A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

Humorous Books.
MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

Just Received,
AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"—a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
ARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c., at the.....BOOKSTORE.

THE
People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a pageor choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet to the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having due regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sen one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

BASKETS!

A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS, CHEAP AT THE BOOK-STORE